

ANARCHIST SHOOTS AT KING OF ITALY

FIVE MEN SHOT TO DEATH IN VIRGINIA COURT-ROOM

WEATHER—Cloudy to night; rain Friday.

FINAL EDITION.

The



World.

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"Circulation Books Open to All."

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PRICE ONE CENT.

Copyright, 1912, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1912.

18 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

OUTLAWS SHOOT JUDGE DEAD ON THE BENCH IN COURT; FOUR OTHERS ARE SLAIN

Virginia Gang Open Fire as One of Their Leaders Is Sentenced to Prison.

TWO OTHERS ARE DYING

Armed Forces Pursue Assassins and Troops Ready to Join—State Offers Reward.

HILLSVILLE, Va., March 14.—In a desperate battle to-day in the court room of this town, which is the county seat of Carroll County, five men were shot and killed and several others wounded, as a result of a feud. Circuit Judge Gordon Masie, Commonwealth Attorney William B. Foster, Sheriff Lewis F. Webb, M. Douglas, a juror and Floyd Allen, one of the notorious Allen brothers, outlaws, were killed. Dexter Good, clerk of the court and J. H. Blankenship, a juror, were fatally wounded. Allen, the outlaw killed, was the cause of the sensational tragedy.

The court room shooting, which was done by a gang of moonshiners armed with magazine revolvers, has caused intense excitement throughout the State. A special train crowded with law officers and armed citizens has been rushed from Roanoke to give battle to the assassin gang, who have fled to the fastnesses of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

In addition Gov. Mann at Richmond has offered \$1,000 reward for the capture of the murderers and given orders to the Roanoke and Lynchburg militia regiments to be ready at a moment's notice for a call to Hillsville. Armed parties are starting out from various points and there is every prospect of a bloody conflict.

The tragedy was most dramatic, it occurring just as Judge Thornton Masie had sentenced Floyd Allen, a member of the gang, to one year in prison for aiding in the escape of a county prisoner. Two of Allen's brothers and several of his friends opening fire with rifles. Judge Masie fell dead in his place on the bench on the first volley. The weapons were then turned on Prosecutor Foster and he sank to the floor with several bullets in his brain, death being instantaneous. Sheriff Webb, making a frantic effort to reach the ring-leaders, was shot dead before he had taken ten steps. Several of the jurors who had tried the case and the clerk of the court were wounded in the fusillade. Floyd Allen is said to have been killed as he was fighting his way out of the court room. Juror Douglas survived his wounds only a few hours.

SHERIFF HAD PREPARED FOR TROUBLE WITH GANG. It had been known for some time that trouble might result if Allen was convicted, as he and the members of his family had been carrying things with a high hand in Carroll County. Consequently Sheriff Webb had a number of deputies in the courtroom, but failed to keep the public out, and the Allen crowd took advantage of this fact to pack the spectators' benches.

No move was made by the moonshiners until the jury had found a verdict of guilty. Prosecutor Foster had moved for sentence and Judge Masie had responded by imposing a term of one year in prison. Then the shooting began and every man who had a gun used it.

PITCHED BATTLE FOLLOWED KILLING IN COURT. The Allen, including the prisoner and their friends, after the killing of the Sheriff, backed slowly out of the court room, holding all would be pursuers in check at the point of revolvers. Once outside, they made a dash for the mountains on horseback. A posse of citizens soon was in pursuit and reports have reached here that one of the Allen had

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MINERS REJECT TERMS OF PEACE IN COAL FIELDS

Definitely Announce That Unless Operators Change Attitude Strike Will Be Called.

MAKE NO CONCESSIONS.

Agree At Conference To-Day on Reply to Be Made To-Morrow to Employers.

"In their reply to the anthracite coal operators to-morrow the miners will not make any counter proposition, but will stand by the demands already made. Unless the coal operators change their present attitude and make concessions to the miners a strike on April 1 is inevitable."

This statement was made this afternoon by President John P. White of the United Mine Workers of America, following a series of conferences between the representatives of the mine workers at the Victoria Hotel.

The reply will be delivered at the joint meeting with the operators to-morrow at No. 14 Liberty street. The delegates of the miners will refuse to listen to the counter proposal that the present agreement, which expires March 31, be renewed for three years.

MINE OWNERS DECLARE THERE IS LITTLE DISSATISFACTION.

The committee of ten representing the anthracite operators this afternoon gave out the following statement: "Reports from the local officials of the principal mining companies in the anthracite region are to the effect that no general dissatisfaction exists among the body of mine workers. Only a small proportion of them are members of the Mine Workers of America, and information gathered by foremen and other representatives of the companies is that the majority of the men are opposed to any interruption of work, which has been steady in the last year than ever before."

"Information is received to-day that the Pennsylvania Department of Mines has now gathered sufficient data to estimate the number of working days in 1911 at 240."

"This is an increase of 45 per cent. over the average from 1897 to 1901; so that last year the mine workers had the opportunity to increase their total earnings to that extent over the 1907-1901 period, entirely aside from the advance in rates of wages and the benefits from the sliding scale."

The committee also emphasizes the fact that the Roosevelt Anthracite Commission, which settled the strike of 1902, attached as much importance to the number of working days the miners were given as to the question of wage increase.

GERMAN STRIKE GROWS; 300,000 MINERS OUT.

BERLIN, March 14.—The German coal strike is spreading rapidly to other coal fields besides those in Westphalia. Over 300,000 miners have now laid down their tools and the Socialist Unionists are being joined in many places by the members of the Christian Miners' Union.

The feeling against the authorities is growing in intensity owing to the killing of two miners by the police in the course of disturbances at Herne and Buer.

SCHIFF-GANS CASE UP TO GRAND JURY, SAYS JUDGE CRAIN

Court Advises Inquiring Body Their Appearance Would Give Them Immunity.

MAY DISREGARD ADVICE.

Jury Considering Brandt Case Is Not Compelled to Follow Court's Suggestions.

In a twenty-one-page advisory document to the Grand Jury Judge Crain of the Court of General Sessions adversely reported this afternoon on the request of Mortimer L. Schiff and Howard Gans to be allowed to appear before the Grand Jury and tell their side of the case of Brandt, the Schiff burglar. Judge Crain did not deliver an opinion or a charge. He advised the Grand Jury at length, covering both sides impartially, and the Grand Jury is free to follow his advice or not as it sees fit.

In effect Judge Crain expresses the opinion that the fact that Schiff and Gans offer to waive immunity will not actually change their status before the Grand Jury. In other words, he holds immunity will issue to them automatically, in a sense, the moment they are allowed to testify, and that such immunity will preclude possibility of prosecution on an indictment charging conspiracy.

The Court is very careful to impress the jury with the fact that he was asked for advice and is giving nothing but advice. He conveys to the jurors no intimation as to what their duty may be.

APPEARANCE BEFORE JURY IMPLIES COMPELSION.

Judge Crain points out that if the evidence before the Grand Jury does not make out a prima facie case of conspiracy against the persons mentioned in their request for advice (Schiff and Gans) the court does not exist for granting their request to be heard. On the other hand, if a prima facie case is made out, it is for the Grand Jury to decide if there is evidence within reach to explain away the charge, and if so such evidence should be ordered produced.

The Court explains at length Section No. 551 of the code, relating to immunity for persons who testify in proceedings tending to show them guilty of the crime of conspiracy. He showed that no matter how a person gets before the Grand Jury, whether under subpoena or at his own request, that person is required to testify. Under pressure of the law, he is under legal compulsion to give evidence, even though his desires run parallel with the requirements of the statute.

In other words, the compulsion of the law rests upon the person testifying, whether that person testifies willingly or not. Judge Crain says:

"When compelled and as compelled, the person compelled becomes immune. Where there is no choice to be waived, there is no privilege to be waived. Persons situated as Schiff and Gans, in the judgment of the Court, cannot stipulate away the provisions of the statute."

"How," asks the Court, "can a person stipulate not to take that which, by the operation of the law, subject to no

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SKIRMISH!

In modern warfare skirmish lines are thrown out rather than attacking by concentrated movement.

In this way a greater field is covered and casualties are reduced to a minimum.

It is said that the "World" is carrying your offer to work, hire, buy, sell, rent, etc., into more New York City homes and offices, morning or Sunday, than are reached by the Herald, Times, Sun, Tribune, ADDED TOGETHER.

29,373 WORLD ADS. LAST WEEK

12,214 MORE THAN THE HERALD

A MOST FORMIDABLE SKIRMISH LINE BEFORE THE FLAG "RESULTS."

Italy's Heroic Queen and King She Saved From the Danger of Assassin's Bullet



"OLDEST CROOK" IS TO END DAYS IN PRISON HE LOVES

"Dishonesty Doesn't Pay," White-Haired Man of Eighty-Eight Tells Judge.

Charles W. Bartlett, white-haired and decrepit, an eighty-eight-year-old forger and swindler, the oldest known to the New York police, before Judge Swann in the Court of General Sessions to-day pleaded guilty to attempted forgery in the second degree. He expressed the hope that he would be given a long term that he might die in prison.

Bartlett has been known to the police for half a century. In his younger days he was regarded as one of the smoothest penmen in America. His operations were always "big," his criminal code of ethics spurned to rob a man who could not afford to lose.

The crime for which he begged to be "sent away" was the attempted passing of a forged check for \$125 on W. & J. Sloane, carpet dealers, of Broadway and Eleventh street. Bartlett surrendered to the police Jan. 2.

"I'm the oldest crook in the business," he told Judge Swann this afternoon, "and I feel in my bones that I'm going to die. I want to die in prison. That's where I belong."

"I have been a crook all my life, but I've never robbed a poor man," he said, proudly. "My stealings never profited me anything—all I ever stole was, in turn, sent stolen from me; it doesn't pay."

"When I was in Jefferson Market Court some good people took pity on me because I was so old and offered to send me to a Christian home, maintained by a church, that I might have some place to die. But I couldn't feel right. Judge, if I had to spend the balance of my days among good men—I don't belong."

Justice Swann sentenced Bartlett to five years in Sing Sing Prison. The physicians who have examined him since he has been under arrest declare he cannot live that long.

BRITISH COAL STRIKE SEEMS NEARING END

LONDON, March 14.—The negotiations between the mine owners and the miners in the coal trade dispute appear to be taking a favorable course. Progress is slow, but when the joint conference hours session it was announced that the quarrel was at an end after four deliberations would be resumed to-morrow.

CITIZEN TEDDY IS EXCUSED FROM DUTY AS JUROR

Lawyer Says He Wants Twelve Men to Decide Cases and Not One.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt will not have to go to Mineola, N. Y., every morning from his home in Oyster Bay to perform that prodding duty of an American citizen—to wit, jury duty. As there appeared to be no demand whatsoever for him to act as a juror Justice Putnam excused him from further attendance to-day, and he was given an order for \$1250 to recompense him for his time and travelling expenses.

When the Colonel arrived in Mineola to-day in his automobile he was met in the courthouse yard by his faithful friends, the reporters of the metropolitan newspapers. They duly informed him that the case of Carmody vs. the New York Central Railroad is still on trial, that there are but three other cases on the calendar for this term of court and that Mr. John J. Graham, the attorney who summarily excused him on Monday, was on one side or the other of each of these three cases.

Furthermore, the reporters informed the Colonel that Mr. Graham had stated that he believed in a jury of twelve men and did not believe in a jury of one man. The Colonel made no comment, but hastened to the chambers of Justice Putnam.

At the opening of the court Justice Putnam made some inquiries of the clerk about the status of the business of the tribunal. Then he remarked to the Colonel:

"Col. Roosevelt, there appears to be little likelihood of your services being needed as the case on trial promises to take up the most of the day. I realize the many engagements you have and will gladly entertain any request you may desire to make."

The Colonel stepped nearer to the bench and made a bow. "Your Honor," he said, "as I have been here two weeks I therefore make the request that I be excused—if that is a proper request."

"You have been here longer than the ordinary juror," replied the Court, "and I cheerfully grant your request."

The Colonel then went up to the bench, shook hands with the Judge and thanked him. The clerk of the court drew out the Colonel's warrant or order for his line of duty and the Colonel put out of his life the experience of serving two weeks on a jury panel and not sitting on a case.

Before starting back for Oyster Bay the Colonel gossiped about politics, but did not say anything of importance except that he could scarcely believe that former Gov. R. B. Odell Jr. had jumped into the Roosevelt camp.

COFFYN CARRIES PASSENGER IN AIR TRIP ABOUT BAY

Charles Dickinson of Chicago Circles the Statue of Liberty.

Frank Coffyn, who has given New York more gratuitous amusement in the air than any other aviator, flew from pier A around the Statue of Liberty this afternoon with a passenger. When it became known that he was to do this, there was more of a crowd to see the flight than upon any of the other days when he has delighted the Battery beachers.

The passenger was Charles Dickinson, head of the Chicago seed firm of Albert Dickinson & Co. Mr. Dickinson, who is sixty years old, has spent many dollars and hours in humoring his fondness for flight. He has made air voyages with Graham-White, and he flew for two hours once with Tom Sopwith, the first time any aviator had ever remained up that long with a passenger. For this Sopwith won a large prize at a Chicago meet.

So often did Mr. Dickinson fly that he was continually in the newspapers, and the distinction did not appeal to him. So he engaged Calbraith Rodgers, the trans-continental flyer, to take him and five of his friends in successive flights from Lincoln Park, Chicago, at night. Rodgers did this and Mr. Dickinson paid \$500 for the evening's entertainment.

First Coffyn made a flight without his passenger and delighted the crowd with his dips and swerves. Then he took Mr. Dickinson aboard and started for the statue. He flew straight there, at an altitude of about 100 feet. He circled the goddess and headed for Robbins Reef Light, which he also circled, and then winged directly back to the float. The time of the flight was eight and a half minutes.

Kingsland Coffyn, the aviator's seven-year-old son, was on hand at Pier A to-day ready for anything, particularly for a flight with his father, but his father was in no such mood. Bending down over the youngster, Coffyn said to his eagerly beaming son:

"You know perfectly well what was said about your going up before we left home. If you ask any more I'll put you in a taxi cab and send you back to mother."

And as the little fellow knew his father he said no more.

NOT ASKED FOR T. R. FUNDS.

Charles H. Hewitt Denies Subscription Was Solicited.

Charles H. Hewitt of the Hewitt Manufacturing Company denies that he was asked to contribute \$5,000 or any other sum to the Roosevelt campaign fund. He said to The Evening World to-day: "It is true Charles H. Woolley, President of the American Radiator Company, who is a lifelong friend, discussed Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy with me, with the view to learning my views. Mr. Woolley is an ardent Roosevelt man, and I understand, paid the Colonel a visit while here, but he mentioned no campaign contribution."

KING VICTOR SHIELDED BY HIS QUEEN FROM ASSASSIN'S BULLETS

Youthful Anarchist Fires Three Times at Victor Emmanuel of Italy, on Way to Mass for His Slain Father.

CROWD TRIES TO KILL WOULD-BE MURDERER.

Royal Rulers Greeted With Wild Demonstration of Affection After Escape From Death.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.) (Copyright, 1912, by The Press Publishing Company, New York World.) ROME, March 14.—All Europe is to-day acclaiming the heroism and devotion of Queen Elena of Italy, who, in the effort to save the life of her royal consort, King Victor Emmanuel, from the bullets of an assassin, threw herself into his lap so her body was between the Anarchist and his breast.

Between hymns of praise for the Queen and of thanksgiving for the safety of the King, Italy, sentimental and sensitive on account of the war with Turkey, has gone quite mad. Mingled with the other expressions of gratitude is the profound acknowledgment of the nation to Major Lang of the Royal Guards, who rode between the King and the assassin and saved both King and Queen by taking the third bullet in his side.

It was Antonio D'Alba, a stone mason, who tried to kill King Victor Emmanuel in the Via Latina, firing three shots at him with a revolver. The King was on his way to a memorial requiem mass for his father, King Humbert, who in July, 1900, was assassinated by the Anarchist Bresci.

D'Alba pushed his gun through the front ranks of the crowd which tried the streets to see the royal procession. As the first shot sounded he was not visible behind the screen of innocent men and women he was using as an ambush. The mounted guards riding before and behind the King's coach automatically swung over and faced the spots from which the shots had come.

MAJOR LANG SPURRED HORSE BETWEEN ASSASSIN AND KING. Major Lang seemed to have divined the presence of the assassin as though by instinct. Bystanders recalled that after a keen glance into the crowd at the right of the procession he had pulled his horse to its haunches and whirled around, spurring to the spot from which, at almost the same moment, the shots of D'Alba's revolver spat out.

At the first shot the King turned his head. It was apparent he did not realize what the noise meant—though it was an overenthusiastic note in the welcome of his people. Then he saw the puff of smoke, and he may have had a glimpse of the vindictive face of the anarchist. At any rate he bent forward quickly, until his head was almost hidden by the dome of the carriage, and with his left arm tried to force the Queen into the same position. She resisted and threw herself across him, clinging to his shoulder.

The last bullet struck Major Lang, but physicians say he will probably recover within a fortnight. The wound was an overenthusiastic note in the welcome of his people. Then he saw the puff of smoke, and he may have had a glimpse of the vindictive face of the anarchist. At any rate he bent forward quickly, until his head was almost hidden by the dome of the carriage, and with his left arm tried to force the Queen into the same position. She resisted and threw herself across him, clinging to his shoulder.

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There was work for the cavalrymen immediately. The crowd along the street turned on the would-be assassin as he was trying to slip away as he fell upon him like wolves. At the command of Major Lang's second, who had spurred his horse to the King's side on the instant, and had made sure that the attempted murder had failed, half the guard formed in a hollow square about the royal coach, which went forward with a plunge, the horses galloping.

MOB TEARING WOULD-BE ASSASSIN APART.

The other half of the guard rode into the mob, which was trying to pile D'Alba apart, hair by hair, eyes, nose, fingers, toes and ears. They saved him alive, but hardly recognizable. The guard had great difficulty in getting him to the hospital.